Foster, Sir George [Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa] July 1916-May 1917

(12)

Reply

1825 SHIMO SHIBUYA
Tokyo, Japan

June
Fifteenth
1916

The Right Hon.
Sir George E. Foster,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Sir George:

I have a personal matter about which there is no man's advice and assistance I covet more than yours, if I may crave the liberty of such intrusion. After some fourteen years in Japan I feel that within the next year or so I should return to Canada for the education of my children and take up some work that will enable me to give the benefit of my long education and experience to my country. My specialties are Literature, History, Pedagogy, Journalism and Oriental Affairs, in all of which the highest authorities assure me of success. If you hear of any position opening in one of our Canadian universities, or in the newspaper world, or indeed any position where you think I would be useful, I shall be glad and grateful if you can commend me. With ten years of university education and twenty years of rich experience in teaching, writing and public speaking, I feel that should be able to justify any confidence you may repose in me. I would, of course, be specially useful where authority was wanted on oriental affairs. In the event of not finding any demand for my services in Canada I shall probably settle in England and devote my remaining years to literature and to writing for the London press. For over ten years I have been the Japan correspondent of the London Morning Post and part of that time of the Economist. I have been offered university positions in the United States and would have good prospects there in the literary field,but,after this awful war,I feel like bringing my six children home to help fill the vacant places,and to educate them for lives of usefulness in the country of my fathers.

I beg to enclose extracts from some testimonials in my possession,which you might care to use should you find opportunity.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Ingram Bryan

BIOGRAPHICAL AND ACADEMIC RECORD

OF

1. J. INGRAM BRYAN,B.A.,M.A.,M. Litt., Ph. D., B. D.

2. EDUCATED at the Prince of Wales College and Normal Training College;the University of Toronto;Wycliffe College;the University of King's College;the University of California and the University of Pennsylvania,graduating in due course,after residence and examination,with the following degrees:Bachelor of Arts;Master of Arts;Master of Literature;Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Philosophy,the last degree being from the University of Pennsylvania, for which the Major subject was English Literature,and the two Minor subjects Philology and Pedagogy. Dr. Bryan's courses comprised about ten years of university education;and he holds the university license for teaching in High Schools and Colleges.

3. EXPERIENCE: After teaching in the public schools for some time Dr. Bryan took orders in the Church of England in Canada,being ordained by the Bishop of Toronto;and after holding various important rectorships in Canada and the United States he was finally elected rector of the Church of the Advent,Philadelphia,a former charge of the famous Bishop Phillips Brooks. As a preacher and lecturer Dr. Bryan has won wide recognition,receiving invitations to speak before important clubs in various centers and to lecture at Summer Schools. In accordance with a request from the Japanese Government Dr. Bryan was selected by two of the leading American universities to fill an academic position in Japan,which he accepted with the hope of using his skill as an educationist in the evolution of the new Japan,and his ability as a writer in promoting a better feeling between Occidental and Oriental races,in both of which ambitions he has been admittedly successful.

4. AUTHORSHIP:Dr. Bryan is the author of various volumes,notably "The Feeling for Nature in English Pastoral Poetry";"Films of Blue",a book of poems;"The Geography of Commerce". He is also the author of numerous articles and essays in British and American periodicals. During his stay in Japan Dr. Bryan acted as correspondent for leading London and New York papers;was editor of the Japan Magazine and the Japan Mail,and his contributions to the press on Japanese affairs were more quoted abroad than those of any other correspondent in Japan.

Extracts from Testimonials

From Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie,Associate Editor of the Outlook, N.Y.and one the foremost American scholars and writers:

"There is no person in Japan,so far as my experience goes,who seems to me so well fitted and so thoroughly competent to speak on Japanese affairs,as Dr. Bryan. His intimate knowledge of the people as the result of residence and work,his excellent equipment educationally and his literary skill,make him what I call an expert in dealing with Japanese and Far Eastern affairs.........

I have just been reading in the London Athenaeum his admirable article on one of the later Japanese writers;and it seems to me, from every point of view,a piece of work up to the very best traditions of The Athenaeum,which is saying a great deal.....I do not know of any one(in the Far East) who has his command of the English language....."

From Professor Hancock of Haverford College, Philadelphia:
"Referring to Dr. Bryan's book on English Pastoral Poetry, Professor Hancock says: "His treatment of Shelley's Queen Mab adds a most important fact to the chapter which I devoted to Shelley in my French Revolution and the English Poets."

From Professor R.H.Fletcher, of Grinnel College:
"Dr. Bryan has mastered his work thoroughly and has set forth the main facts directly and clearly, and has added a valuable contribution in true literary spirit and in a genuine lierary form.....As an example of his breadth of view and his discriminating insight I may cite his treatment of Andrew Marvel and his reference of pastoral idealism to a general instinct in human nature.....I hope he will continue to give us more of such studies..."

From the Right Rev. S.H.Partridge, bishop of Kansas City, and one of the leading American orators:
"I wish to testify of my own personal knowledge to his ability as a speaker. I am sure I speak for all who have had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Bryan when I say that we consider him worthy of a position of the highest honour and responsibility...."

From the Rev. William Carson Shaw, rector of St. Peter's Church, Chicago:
"Dr. Bryan is recognized everywhere as a splendid reader and a polished speaker....As a student at college he was always recognized as a man of marked ability, ever attaining the highest scholarship...."

From Dr. A. A. MacKenzie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in San Mateo Divinity School:
"I have been struck with Dr. Bryan's wide culture, his power as a speaker and his worth as a man".

From Dr. H. Weinstock, of the California State Education Commission:
"It gives me pleasure to say that I have listened to Dr. Bryan and have also had correspondence with him on certain questions and have found him possessed of uncommon ability as a writer, thinker and speaker; and not only this but I have been impressed by his earnestness and sincerity of purpose...."

From John A. Clarke Esq. a leading barrister:
"I have frequently had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Bryan speak on literary and scientific subjects. His lectures and addresses evinced the fact that he is a man thoroughly conversant with the best literature of the day and has a made a thorough study of British and American authors. He has perfect self-possession while speaking and a pleasing manner on the platform...."

From the TIMES, Reading, Pa;
"Dr. Bryan's lecture was tremendously interesting, filled with personal incident, and educative......The audience expressed their great pleasure and delight to Dr. Bryan at the close...."

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September 20th, 1916

Hon. Sir George Foster, K.C.M.G.,

Ottawa.

My dear Sir George Foster:

Will you allow me to bring to your attention the name of a gentleman now living in Canada who seems to me to be thoroughly qualified for doing excellent work in connection with some of the scientific developments which the Government are planning in view of the period that would open after the war? The name I am submitting to you is that of Mr. Cyril Bergtheil. Though his name is German he is the son of British parents and was born in London, England.

Mr. Bergtheil has had a distinguished career though he holds no university degree. This is explained by a serious breakdown in health which occurred as he was completing his studies, and since that time his foreign appointments prevented his taking up his course again. His first appointment in India carried the salary of £750, and his last one £1500 with pension. On account of his wife's health he had to leave India and has been living in the Kootenay, B.C. His wife's health is now fully restored and he can have an appointment in India, I am informed, but mainly through fear of a recurrence of ill health he would prefer to have a position here.

At present there are no openings in our University which could be given to him. In any case all his training has prepared him for research work and not for teaching. I am enclosing an outline of his career and his publications.

I may add that Mrs. Bergtheil , as you will see from what I send you, is also a scientist and has helped her husband with illustrating many of his works for him. She drew a salary of £300 in India before her marriage.

I intend also to write to the Honourable Mr. Martin Burrell to bring Mr. Bergtheil's name before him.

Yours sincerely,

President.

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CABLE & TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"DOMINION," LONDON.
TELEPHONE Nº VICTORIA 8350 (3 LINES)

IN ANY FURTHER COMMUNICATION
ON THIS SUBJECT, PLEASE QUOTE

AND ADDRESS LETTER TO
THE SECRETARY.

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W.

Answered

SS. "MISSANABIE",
August 17th, 1916

Dr. Falconer,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Dr. Falconer,-

I am venturing to send to you a letter from Dr. Bryan, whom perhaps you know. Do you think there is any opening for him in your University along the line of teaching in reference to Japan, its language, literature and general development?

I am not quite sure how thorough his knowledge is of the Japanese language, but have made enquiry of him. I have had a good deal of correspondence with him and find him very well informed with reference to Japanese matters and he has been useful to me in giving me his views in respect to certain aspects of matters.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Foster

DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

MINISTER'S OFFICE.

M.S.

~~Ottawa,~~London, 15th July,1916

Dear Sir,

In pursuance of the action proposed to be taken by the Government along the line of co-ordinating and developing scientific and industrial research in Canada, and in order to have as wide and accurate information as possible of the work now being done and the facilities and equipment therefor, I am addressing you this letter.

It is desirable that we should have a complete record of the scientific and industrial research which is now being prosecuted in Canada, and I am therefore asking you if you will be kind enough to have a statement prepared and sent to me covering :-

(1) The facilities and equipment possessed by your University for prosecuting such research.

(2) The particular lines of research for which your facilities and equipment are specially designed.

(3) The possibilities of your enlarging such facilities and equipment in the future.

(4) Some designation of the work which you are at present carrying on.

Under

Under facilities and equipment, it would be well if you could denote the working staff of experts and investigators at your disposal and distinguish between those who are experimenting for the purpose of teaching and those whose time is given entirely to research without having imposed upon them the duties of teaching. Any other information which you may be good enough to include so as to enable the Government to form a complete and accurate idea of the work you are doing along these lines would be thankfully received.

I am asking other bodies outside of the Universities for similar information, the idea being to make as complete as possible the record of our facilities and resources in the matter of research in the Dominion of Canada.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Foster

The Chairman,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ont.

October 27th, 1916

Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir George:

In answer to your letter of the 15th of July I am forwarding herewith an outline as to the facilities and equipment possessed by the University of Toronto for scientific research. This covers the department of Applied Science in all its branches, Physics, Biology, Botany and Forestry.

In most of these departments the staff hitherto has not been divided between teachers and investigators, though the large demand made on the time of our staff by their teaching was being gradually lessened before the war broke out by additions to the number of instructors.

An outstanding need of this University, if it is to do the work that it must perform for this country in the near future, is an increase of income for the purpose of adding to the staff men who can devote a large portion of their time to research, and of developing the equipment and apparatus with which to carry on their investigations. In some departments also extension must be made to our present buildings. I am convinced, however, that investigations on the application of science to industry can be conducted in this Dominion at present most efficiently and economically by using and developing the opportunities both as to staff and laboratories which the Universities already possess.

I may mention one instance in which in my judgment a great opportunity was recently missed by a department of the Dominion Government. For years this University had been urged by the Clayworkers Association to establish a department of Ceramics, Toronto being admirably situated for the promotion of the clay industries. The University offered the space for such a laboratory and a good many other accompanying advantages. A beginning was made which had such promise for the future at very little outlay. However, I understand that a laboratory has been erected at Ottawa and that the work is now being conducted there. This I would regard as an instance of the loss of an excellent opportunity of co-operation between the Dominion Government and this University.

I do not need to assure you, because you have studied the matter so carefully, that in the Universities more than anywhere else in the country there is a body of experts, who being accustomed to direct laboratories along economical lines will be able to continue and develope their work without involving excessive outlay of funds.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.

Address Reply to
B. E. Fernow,
Dean

University of Toronto
Faculty of Forestry

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Memorandum for President Falconer

The Faculty of Forestry is as yet too much undermanned and insufficiently endowed to pay much attention to research work, except incidentally. The facilities for engaging in such work, especially in the woods, are scanty.

The course, to be sure, prepares students for entrance not only into government service, but into industrial concerns where their technical knowledge is applicable, such as lumber and paper pulp mills, wood manufacturing establishments and management of timberlands, and in so far the Faculty is in relation to industrial development.

If properly endowed, research work in the following directions would be desirable:

a. Technology of Wood.- Adaptation of different woods to different uses; use of minor species; possibilities of using minor sizes; value of fire-killed and dead timber; conditions of deterioration of wood; development of by-products (resin, tanbark).

b. Lumbering Problems.- Overrun of log rules - percentage of grades from different species; methods, costs and efficiency studies in different mills; depreciation of stored lumber in volume and quality; general economic study of lumber industry.

c. Silviculture.- Growth and yield studies on definite sample plots; experiments in natural regeneration on definite sample plots; plantations with different species on different sites in sample plots; seed studies; development of nursery practice.

D. Protection.- Studies of effect of forest fires on soil and growth; study of methods and results of brush disposal.

The subjects under (a) and (b) belong to the Dominion Forest Products Laboratories; those under (c) and (d) require control of forest experiment stations.

Respectfully submitted,

Fernow

Department of Mineralogy.

1.. The facilities for research are as follows:-

(a) Staff, the Professor, one assistant Professor and two Lecturers, Professor Walker devotes his whole time to research; the other members are teachers in the University.

(b) Laboratories for chemical, petrological, crystallographic and physical investigations.

(c) Library containing most of the literature for reference.

(d) The Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy, which is closely related to the University, contains the best reference collection of minerals in Canada.

2. Our researches are usually economic in bearing, less frequently or crystallographic.

3. There is no possibility of expansion except by construction of new buildings but owing to the war there is sufficient space.

4. Three of the staff have just returned from field work for the Bureau of Mines and are now preparing their reports for the Government. I spent part of the summer visiting mining regions for the Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy and am now working on the material collected.

(Signed) T. L. Walker

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Department of Mineralogy.

1. The facilities for research are as follows:-

   (a) Staff: one Professor, one assistant Professor and two Lecturers. Professor Ledoux devotes his whole time to research. The other members are teachers in the University.

   (b) Laboratories for chemical, petrological, crystallographic and physical investigations.

   (c) Library containing most of the literature for reference.

   (d) The Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy, which is closely related to the University, contains the best reference collection of minerals in Canada.

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T. L. Walker

Department of Mineralogy,

University of Toronto,

October 30th 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Department of Physics of the University of Toronto in addition to providing instruction in all subjects embraced in the curriculum of undergraduate studies offers courses of lectures of an advanced or postgraduate nature as follows:-

1. Properties of Matter . Fifty lectures
2. Advanced Heat and Thermodynamics . Fifty lectures
3. Geometrical Optics. Thirty five lectures
4. Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Fifty lectures.
5. Theory of Optics. Fifty Lectures.
6. Elasticity, Elastic Solid Theory of Light, Polarisation. Fifty lectures.
7. Acoustics, Fourier's Series and its applications to Physics. Twenty five lectures.
8. Hydromechanics. Twenty five lectures.
9. The Physical Properties of Colloidal Solutions. Twenty five lectures.
10. The Electromagnetic Theory of Light and the Electron Theory of Matter. Fifty lectures.
11. Conduction of Electricity through Gases and Radioactivity. Fifty Lectures.
12. Atomic Structure and the Origin and Characteristics of Spectra. Twenty five lectures.
13. Theories of Radiation, including Photoelectricity and other illustrations of the "Quantum" Theory. Twenty five lectures

14. The Principle of Relativity with applications to Radiation and theElectron Theory. Twenty five lectures.

15. Experimental Physics. Courses of graduate laboratory work will be arranged to illustrate Courses 1 - 13.

16. Physics Seminar. This organisation consisting of all instructors, graduates, and advanced students in the department meets bi-weekly on Thursdays from 4.15 to 6 o'clock for the discussion of recent research.

The Physical Laboratory is provided with an excellent mechanical workshop and a department for glass blowing. It contains a machine for the manufacture of liquid air and all types of apparatus for measurements in mechanics, hydrostatics, heat, sound, light, electricity and magnetism, radioactivity and radiations generally. Its optical equipment includes spectrographs and spectrometers with glass, quartz, and fluorite dispersing systems, interferometers of the Michelson, Lummer (both quartz and glass) Fabry and Perot, Jamin and echelon types, a fifteen foot plane grating, a twenty one foot concave grating and a vacuum grating spectroscope for measurements on ultraviolet radiation, a Hilger infrared spectrometer and a number of X ray spectrometers. The electric department contains standard cells, standard resistances, Wheatstone bridges, potentiometers, quadrant electrometers, induction coils of various sizes, and a number of transformers. In sound the collection is unique and consists of standard forks, organ pipes, wave ~~sources~~ sirens and most of the types of apparatus constructed by the late Dr. Rudolph Koenig of Paris.

The laboratory affords to students proceeding to the [illegible], and Ph.D., degrees facilities for all types of investigations involving physical measurements. In addition a limited amount of accommodation is available for researches of an industrial or technical character.

University of Toronto
TORONTO, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

October 24th., 1916.

President R.A.Falconer,
University of Toronto.

Dear Mr.President;

In response to your query concerning cooperation between the zoological sciences and the industries, I think it quite probable that there are some problems arising in connection with agriculture, especially stock-breeding and soil analysis, as well as others connected with fur-farming and the utilization of animal products for food, clothing and in the arts, for which zoological investigation might afford solution. A general survey of the field, however, convinces me that having in view the character and past performance of Canadian institutions, the answer should be given in a different way.

In Canada we suffer not from lack of ideas, nor of attempted beginnings, but we do suffer from lack of effective laboratory organization, including expert assistance, in those zoological branches which have a practical bearing. Whether such laboratories should be centralized at Ottawa under the Dominion Government, or accommodated otherwise, is a question by itself. What should be kept in mind is that in the main this work should be performed by experts in a directive way, and above all should not be accessory to anything else, so far as the major staff and the principal lines of work are concerned.

Some of the lines in which laboratory organization is needed are animal breeding(under which work relating to stock breeding and fur-farming might be considered separately), Economic Entomology, Animal Products, Fisheries Research, Veterinary Research, Soil Survey.

It may be pointed out by some that all these lines of effort are represented to-day under government or other auspices.My answer to this would be(I) They are not organized in Canada in proportion to their importance and their recognition elsewhere; (2) They do not afford opportunities for the Canadian universities to train men for scientific practical service: (3) They do not offer opportunities for the cooperation of trained men in the universities and other institutions for problems accessory to the main lines undertaken:(4) They do not take the necessary steps for proper publicity either in respect of their technical results or in the general education of the people.

Largely because of the attitude adopted by certain foreign institutions towards expansion along practical lines,the possibility of cooperation between the Canadian universities and the industries has become a live question,but one which I think should be treated with considerable frankness so far as our capabilities are concerned. As university men we have possibly to our advantage adequate theoretical knowledge,breadth of outlook,and a desire to do something useful,but we also have limitations. In the Canadian universities we have had a continuous struggle to maintain advancement along scientific lines prosecuted elsewhere,and we are still in the throes of a general educational program from which many kindred institutions have already emerged. The university man is accordingly in a fortunate position if he is able to give time to the solution of practical problems by adequate study of the situation both in and outside of his laboratory without neglecting duties proper to his position.

Add to this the fact that assistance is about in the same position and special laboratory equipment nil; we have then a more complete idea as to how successful our cooperation is likely to be.

I believe that in the biological sciences at least, while it is not to be denied that a great amount of economic work has been done by university men, estimates of cost would reveal an appalling discrepancy between money hopefully expended and results attained. It is on this account mainly that I think cooperation of university men in practical problems might be effective when their larger theoretical knowledge is made available in an accessory way for practical questions, the solution of which is already in progress as, for example, in centralized laboratories.

The best work that the universities can do looking to industrial expansion is to train young men in the scientific laboratories. These would then be available for service along practical lines. This work will never be done unless laboratory organization on the part of governmental or other institutions is provided in various lines which will afford such men opportunities of employment.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Bensley

May 28th, 1917

Sir George Foster,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir George:

Professor Mavor spoke to me a few days ago about a recommendation that he had made to Mr. Couts for the appointment of Mr. S. A. Cudmore to a position in the Census branch in the department of the census of production.

I should judge that Mr. Cudmore is particularly well equipped for doing such work. He is one of our graduates, had the advantage of two years in Oxford, and has been on our staff in Economics for half a dozen years, and I am intending to recommend that he be made Assistant Professor next month. He is one of those thoroughly accurate and reliable men who I should think be of great value in departmental work, but of course he would have to be given a good salary as he will get about $2100 in the University, and he probably makes another thousand by teaching in the Ontario Veterinary College.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

President.